LEBEDEVA, N.A.; EBERZIN, A.G.

Composition and character of the Kuyalnik mollusk fauna of the Crimea stanitsa (Kuban). Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.2: 116-117 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 19:1)

LEBEDEVA, M. B.

Kratkoye posobiye dlya prakticheskikh zanyatiy po obshchey geologii (A Brief Handbook for Practical Studies in General Geology). Moscow State University Press. 1952 - 81 pp.

The booklet contains three sections: the first two sections, Minerals and Rocks, give a description of the principal characteristics necessary for field determination of the most widespread minerals and rocks; and the Geological Map section acquaints readers with the basic principles of making, and reading geological maps.

The booklet is intended for university students of geology and geography.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

15-1957-10-13782

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. B.

TITLE: Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds (Modelirovaniye protsessa obrazovaniya diapirovykh kupolov)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, Nr 54, 1956, pp 163-175

ABSTRACT: A scale-model experiment, using bitumen and transparent fluids, was conducted to study the formation of salt domes. In selecting materials, the methods of dimensional analysis were used to compare the viscosity and density of rocks with those of the scale-model material, and also to compare size and length of time of formation in nature and the model. Bitumen was used to represent salt; the viscosity was varied by the addition of lubricating oil and the density of the mixture was kept below 0.95. In the first experiment the material used to represent the upper sedimentary strata was saturated sugar

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Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds

syrup with a density of 1.1-1.3; later it consisted of saturated sugar solution and glycerin with a density of 1.189, and finally of molasses with a density of 1.38. The experiments were conducted in a glass container in which the thickness of the heavy liquids always exceeded the thickness of the bitumen. Generally two, four, or five "domes" began to grow almost simultaneously. If, at the beginning of the experiment, the contact surface of the liquid is not broken, then one "dome" begins to grow and only later do the others follow. Individual "domes" have a rounded domal shape at first; later they become geniculate, drop-shaped, and beaded, and near the surface they develop mushroom forms. Smaller thicknesses of bitumen ("salt") are accompanied by a slowing down of the processes of uplift. If the primary lower surface of the bitumen was irregular, the "dome" began to grow above the lowest parts. A decrease in the thickness of the heavy upper liquids also led to a slower rise of the bitumen. The thickness of the overlying layers is a principal factor in the process of uplift. An increase in the viscosity of the bitumen also leads to a decreased rate of uplift. If the viscos-

Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds

ity of the bitumen is low, only one "dome" appears at first. In one experiment a stratified upper sequence above the bitumen was made; taking the lowest unit first, this sequence consisted of sugar solution and glycerin, phenol-acetaldehyde resin, and clear resin. The bitumen subsequently penetrated each layer in the form of domes; passing through one layer and spreading out along the interlayer boundary, it continued to rise farther through the next layer. The scale-model domes commonly have forms similar to those of natural salt domes (columnar and mushroom-shaped). Compensatory basins form around both the scale-model and the natural domes. Gravimetric data concerning the restriction of salt domes to depressed sub-salt channels (Emba) are also well known. The decrease in size of experimental domes in the later stages of uplift leads one to assume that such a decrease is also associated in nature with the relative age of formation of the dome. The regularity established in the variations of rate of growth of the scale-model domes agrees with the data on the variations in thickness of the rock layers above the salt. Further experiments should be conducted 1) to determine the factors

Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds

which influence the rate of growth of the domes and cause them to cease forming and to become stationary, and to discover the influence of stratification and the properties of the overlying beds; 2) to determine the nature of the deformation in the host rock and in the overlying material; and 3) to make further observations on the number and size of simultaneously growing domes and on their areal distribution.

Card 4/4

S. M. Korenevskiy

LANGE, O.K.; IVANOVA, M.F.; LEBEDEVA, N.B.; ZHUKOV, M.M., red.; KRASNOVA, N.E., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[General geology] Obshchaia geologiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1958. 250 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Geology)

LEBEDEVA, N.B.

Mechanism of the formation of clay diapir folds. Sov.geol. 1 no.11:76-87 N '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Folds (Geology)) (Clay)

LEBEDEVA, N. B., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "The history of the geological development of the Kerch'-Taman' region and some problems of the mechanism of formation of argillaceous diapirs". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Geol Faculty, Chair of Dynamic Geol), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 130)

SHISHLOVA, G.N.; MOTINA, Ye.I., lingvist, red.; LEBEDEVA, N.B., geolog., red.; DEM'YANOVA, L.G., red.; BUNINA, Ye.D., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Book for reading on geology; a textbook for foreign students studying the Russian language] Kniga dlia chteniia po geologii; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov-inostrantsev, izuchaiushchikh russkii iazyk. Red.-lingvist E.I.Motina, Red.-geolog N.B.Lebedeva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1961. 139 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Geology)

LEBEDEVA, Natal'ya Borisovna; VANTORINA, G.P., red.; KOZLOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Practical exercises in general geology]Posobie k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po obshchei geologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Geology)

BASHILOV, V.I.; LEBEDEVA, N.B.

Sutural zone on the northern slope of the southeastern Caucasus. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:659-661 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

(Caucasus—Geology, Structural)

LEBEDEVA, N. D.

"Evaluation of Short-Period Forecasts of Water Level"
Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No 5, 1954, 39

The author analyzes the work Nastavleniye po Sluzhbe Prognozov; (Directions for the Forecasting Service) (Section 3, Part II, "Forecasts of Aqueous Regime of Dry Land," Hydromet Press, Leningrad, 1951) . He recommends, in the forecasting of daily levels (discharges) of water, the use of computed amplitude and certainty of the method of determination according to annual data, together with small changes of water level and with greatest repeating rain floods. This makes evaluation of forecasting methods most rigorous. He indicates the expediency of establishing in each case the two values of amplitude computed according to data of many years of observations and according to data over the years employed in the development of the method. (RZhGeol, No9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

LEBEDEVA, N.D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4511

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy gidrologii (Problems in Hydrology) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otd-niye) 1959. 98 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 94) 800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): N.Ya. Podvishenskaya; Ed. (Inside book): V.S. Kornilenko; Tech. Ed.: T.Ye. Zemtsova.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for hydrological forecasters in field offices of the Hydrometeorological Service. It will also be of interest to scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting contains articles dealing with problems in hydrological forecasting. Individual articles discuss forecasting of snowmelt runoff, forecasting on the basis of groundwater, flood runoff and maximum discharge forecasting, etc. Evaluation of forecasting methods is given and their accuracy is analyzed. No personalities are

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mentioned. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ALYMOVA, L.N.; KORF, D.M.; LEBEDEVA, N.D.

Solubility in the system NaH_2PO_2 - Na_2HPO_3 - H_2O at 25°. Zhur.neorg.-khim. 8 no.4:1023-1024 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy khimik".
(Sodium phosphites) (Solubility)

LEBEDEVA, N. D.

Dissertation: "Heat of Combustion of Phenyl Substitutes in Methane." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metrology, Leningrad, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 2, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

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SOV/81-59-13-45039

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kurbatov, V.Ya., Lebedeva, N.D.

TITLE: An Approximate Method of Calculating the Combustion Heats of Hydrocarbons With a Ramified Chain

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 17 - 20

ABSTRACT: The use of the method of calculating the combustion heats of hydrocarbons proposed by V.M. Tatevskiy (V.M. Tatevskiy, V.V. Korobov, E.A. Mendzheritskiy, Dokl. AS USSR, 1950, Vol 64, Nr 4, p 743; V.M. Tatevskiy, Zh. fiz. khimii, 1951, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 241; V.M. Tatevskiy, The Chemical Structure of Hydrocarbons and the Regularities of Their Physical-Chemical Properties, Izd. MGU, 1953) is difficult due to the necessity of using 33 values of increments of bonds of various types. A formula has been proposed for calculating the combustion heats of hydrocarbons with a ramified chain (Q(isom.)) with the use of the combustion heats of hydrocarbons of normal structure (Q(norm.)): $Q(isom.) = Q(norm.) - (0.1a + 0.2b + 1.7c)$, where a, b, and c are correspondingly the differences in the number of certain interactions in hydrocarbons with ramified and straight chain; the inter-

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An Approximate Method of Calculating the Combustion Heats of Hydrocarbons With a Ramified Chain

actions of the couples of carbon atoms located through one carbon atom (a); the interactions of the carbon-hydrogen couples connected with the adjacent carbon atom (b), and the interactions of couples of hydrogen atoms connected with the same carbon atom (c). For 78 isomeric hydrocarbons of the methane, ethylene and benzene series the mean deviation of the calculated and the experimental values amounts to 0.07%, the maximum deviation to 0.18%.

A. Vorob'yev

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-13-45041

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, pp 45 - 46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kurbatov, V.Ya., Lebedeva, N.D.

TITLE: The Combustion Heats of Phenyl Substitutes of Methane

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 21 - 28

ABSTRACT: In the calorimeter described earlier (S.V. Lipin, Trudy VNIIM, 1934, Nr 13(79); 1936, Nr 10 (26), p 84) the combustion heats Q_p of toluene, diphenylmethane, triphenylmethane and tetraphenylmethane have been determined with an accuracy to 0.05% as equal to 934.9; 1,652.2; 2,373.1 and 3,094.2 kcal/mole, respectively. The purity of the investigated preparations is characterized by t (melt.), T (boil.), n and d_4. The liquid toluene was burned in sealed thin-walled glass ampoules. It has been shown that Konovalov's formula is applicable for the calculation of Q_p of phenylsubstitutes of methane.

N. Privalova

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SOV/81-59-13-45040

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N.D.

TITLE: The Analysis of D.P. Konovalov's Formula

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 29 - 42

ABSTRACT: For the use of Konovalov's formula (D.P. Konovalov, Zh. Russk. Fiz.-Khim. o-va, chast' khim., 1918, Vol 50, p 81; J. Chem. Soc., 1923, Vol 124, p 2184) $Q = 48.8n + 10.6m + x$ (Q is the combustion heat of the compound, n is the number of g-atoms of oxygen necessary for burning 1 mole of substance, m is the number of moles of water formed in burning, x is a correction member, common to the substances of one and the same class), it has been proposed to refer Q to the gaseous state of the substances. The values of x have been evaluated for various classes of organic compounds under the assumption that they burn in an ideal gaseous state. The values of Q have been calculated and compared with the experimental data for alkanes, alkenes, alkines, alkylcyclopeptanes, alkylcyclohexanes, alkylbenzenes, aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, saturated, unsaturated and aromatic alcohols, acids, aldehydes, ketones and ethers. The deviations

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The Analysis of D.P. Konovalov's Formula

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do not exceed 0.5%. It has been proposed to make Konovalov's formula more precise by giving it the form $Q = 48.97n + 10.52m + x$. The calculation of Q for various classes of hydrocarbons of normal structure by the more precise formula leads to a maximum deviation of 0.04% from the experimental data.

A. Vorob'yev

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LEBEDEVA, N.D.

Methods for a short-range hydrograph of water influx in the reservoir of the Kama Hydroelectric Power Station. Trudy TSIP no.130:87-125 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

LEBEDEVA, N.D.

Heats of combustion of the series of monocarboxylic acids. Zhur. fiz.khim. 38 no.11:2648-2651 N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad.

LEBEDEVA, N.F., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Acute functional adrenal insufficiency. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.8:67-68 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - professor I.D. Mishenin) i Instituta ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (direktor - professor O.M.Minina).
(ADRENAL GLANDS—DISEASES)

LEBEDEVA, N.F., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Addison's disease without pigmentation. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:66-67 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. I.D. Mishenin).
(ADDISON'S DISEASE)

LEBEDEVA, N.F., kand.med.nauk; SHTYTSKO, E.Ye.

Intravital diagnosis of cardiac thrombi. Zdrav.Bel. no.3:59-60 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(THROMBOSIS) (HEART--DISEASES)

LEBEDEVA, N.F., CHERKASSKIY, L.A.

Neurinoma of the larynx. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.6:75-76 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po bolez-nyam ukha, gorla, nosa i rechi (dir.-prof. I.A.Lopotko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.I.Voychek)
(LARYNX, neoplasms
neurinoma, diag. & surg.)

LEBEDEVA, N.F.; CHERKASSKIY, L.A.

Adenomatosis of the vocal cords. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5:135-136 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po boleznyam ukha, nosa, gorla i rechi (dir. - prof. I.A.Lopotko; nauchnyyrukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.I. Voyachek)

(VOCAL CORDS, neoplasms
adenomatosis)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Digestion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60460

Author : Lobodova, N. F.
Inst : Minsk Medical Institute
Title : Functional Changes in the Pancreas in Liver Cirrhosis

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Minskiy med. in-t, 1957, 20, 416-427

Abstract : In repeated studies in part of the patients with cardiac and atrophic cirrhosis, a steady decline in the diastase contents was noted in the serum and urine. The glycemic curves in cirrhosis consistently showed a diabetic picture. Histology in autopsy showed destruction of the connective tissue and atrophy of the pancreatic parenchyma.

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LEBEDEVA, N. F.

COUNTRY : USSR V
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23060

AUTHOR : Lebedeva, N. F.
INST. : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for*
TITLE : On the Effects of Phenamine upon the Vocal Function

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Leningr. n.-i. in-ta po boleznyam ukha, nosa, gorla i rechi, 1958, 11, 70-75

ABSTRACT : The inferior laryngeal nerve in rabbits was excited with intermittent induction current for 10 min, producing frequent contractions of the thyro-arytaenoideus muscle until hypodynamia was obtained; then, without interrupting the electric excitation of the nerve, 1.5 mg/kg of phenamine

*Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Speech

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17

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

V

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (P) was introduced into the ear vein. In 7 cases
cont'd out of 11, after 3-4 min the contractions of the laryngeal muscles were renewed with the former strength. The author also studied the therapeutic effect of P on singers (120) under conditions of great professional load. 15 mg of P was introduced one hour prior to the beginning of work. Among this number, 20 persons (control group) were receiving phenacetin. In 30 tested singers, following ½ hour and in 3/4 after 1 hour, the ad-

Card: 2/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

V

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23060

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ministration of P resulted in an increase of the
cont'd blood pressure, on the average, by 20 mm of mercury, and acceleration of the pulse by 10 beats per 1 min; simultaneously, the sonorousness of the voice improved (typical reaction). In a second group (30 persons), following administration of P, no changes in terms of blood pressure and pulse occurred. At the same time, sonorousness

Card: 3/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : V

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the voice likewise did not improve. In 6 persons, an atypical reaction was observed, viz., sharp increase of blood pressure, on the average, by 40 mm of mercury and pulse acceleration by 20 beats per 1 min, general excitation, and diaphoresis; at the same time, the voice sounded considerably worse. The author considers that the use of P in persons belonging to the voice-speech professions, in voice fatigue, in a number of cases exerts a therapeutic effect, removing the

cont'd

Card: 4/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

V

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

OPIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : feeling of tiredness. The most favorable results
cont'd are noted in persons with typical cardiovascular
reaction to the action of P.-- N. A. Stepanova

Card: 5/5

LEBEDEVA, N.F.

LEBEDEVA, N.F.

Nodose and diffuse benign connective tissue formations of the larynx [with summary in English]. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.1:74-81 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po boleznyam ukha, gorla, nosa i rechi (dir.-prof. I.A.Lopotko, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.I. Voyachek)

(LARYNX, neoplasms,
diffuse & nodose connective tissue form. (Rus)

LEBEDEVA, N. F.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Nodose and diffuse benign connective-tissue formations in the larynx". Leningrad, 1959. 17 pp (State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

LEBEDEVA, N.F., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of patients with papilloma of the larynx with podophyllin. Vest.otorin. 23 no.1:83-85 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla, nosa i rechi (dir. - prof. I.A. Lopotko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.I. Voyachek).
(LARYNX--TUMORS) (PODOPHYLLIN)

MURZAYEV, Eduard Makarovich; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; LEBEDEVA, N.G., redaktor; NOGINA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Central Asia; a sketch of its physical geography] Sredniaia Aziia, fiziko-geograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1957. 268 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Soviet Central Asia--Physical geography)

LEBEDEVA, N. G.

"Peculiarities in the Structure of the Respiratory Organs in Certain New Breeds of Sheep and Goats." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Experimental Biology, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

IAHEDEVA, N.G.

Materials on the morphology of the chest of Kazakh fine-wool sheep and their initial forms. Trudy Inst.eksp.biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2: 86-93 '54. (MLRA 10:2)

(KAZAKHSTAN--SHEEP BREEDS) (CHEST)

LEBEDEVA, N.G.

Materials on the morphology of the chest of Kazakh wool goats as compared with the initial forms. Trudy Inst.eksp.biol. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:184-192 '54. (MLRA 10:2)
(KAZAKHSTAN—GOATS) (CHEST)

IMSHEDNVA, N.G.

Features in the structure of lungs of the saiga. Trudy Inst.eksp.biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:231-234 '54. (MLRA 10:2)
(AIGA) (LUNGS)

LEBEDEVA, N.G., kand.biol.nauk

Structural characteristics of respiratory organs of some new sheep breeds as compared with their initial forms. Trudy Inst.eksp. biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:149-167 '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(KAZAKHSTAN--SHEEP BREEDS)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--MAMMALS)

LEBEDEVA, N.G., kand.biol.nauk

Morphological characteristics of respiratory organs of the new strain of Kazakh wool goats and their initial forms. Trudy Inst.eksp.biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:168-182 '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(KAZAKHSTAN--GOAT BREEDS)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--MAMMALS)

LEBEDEVA, N.G.

Methods for determining the dimensions of the chest in sheep. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR 11:248-255 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MUKHAMEDGALIYEV, F.M.; MATVIYENKO, V.F.; LEBEDEVA, N.G.

Skeletal age-related changes in Kazakh fine-wool sheep. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR. 1:10-53 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LEBEDEVA, N.G.

Age-related changes in the respiratory system of Kazakh fine-wool sheep. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR. 1:68-76 '64.

Age-related changes in respiratory muscles of Kazakh fine-wool sheep. Ibid.:77-81

Age-related changes in the respiratory system of Aral Sea region type Merino sheep in southern Kazakhstan. Ibid.:124-139

Age-related changes in the respiratory system of the argali Merino sheep variety of Kazakhstan. Ibid.:140-153 (MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP7000781 SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/006/1119/1127

AUTHOR: Polyanskiy, O. Ye. (Moscow); Lebedeva, N. G. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Note on one class of self-similar motions of a relaxing gas

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1119-1127

TOPIC TAGS: hypersonic aerodynamics, similarity theory, relaxing gas, unsteady flow, hypersonic flow

ABSTRACT: One-dimensional self-similar motion of a relaxing gas displaced by a piston according to an exponential law $U_s = U_0 e^{kt}$ is considered. Gasdynamic parameters of the flow field between the piston and shock wave are calculated from a system of ordinary differential equations describing one-dimensional, unsteady flows of relaxing gas which allows a certain class of self-similar solutions under certain assumptions. The applicability of the results obtained to investigation of hypersonic relaxing gas flows past slender sharp-nosed bodies is considered by using the hypersonic equivalence principle. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [AB]

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ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 1/1 UDC: 517.9:533.7

ONOKHIN, V.F., inzh.; BELOKON', V.A., inzh.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., inzh., red.; ALEKSEYEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; SREZNOV, P.I., tekhn.red.

[Defects in lead bronze bearing linings] O defektakh vkladyshei, zalivaemykh svintsovistoi bronzoi. Moskva, TSentr.biuro nauchno-tekhn.informatsii tiazhelogo mashinostroeniia, 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Bearings (Machinery)) (Lead bronze)

LIBERMAN, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANYUKOVICH, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., red.; PODCHUFAROVA, S.I., red.; GROSMAN, L.A., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Materials used in the manufacture of power machinery]Materialy, primeniaemye v energomashinostroenii. Moskva, TsINTIMASh, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric machinery industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric engineering--Materials)

ISEROV, D.Z., inzh.; KHAYNER, S.P., inzh.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., inzh.

Foamed perlite ceramic as a new material for high-temperature thermal insulation. Energetik 12 no.3:32-34 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

MOROZOV, A.S.; CHEL'TSOVA, L.P.; LEBEDEVA, N.I.

Physiological characteristics of the development of spring, dual-purpose and winter wheat sown in spring and in fall. Trudy Inst. gen. no.30:119-128 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACC NR: AR6035050 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/E070/E070

AUTHOR: Mirzoyev, B. R.; Agaronov, B. S.; Lebedeva, N. I.; Pototskaya, N. P.

TITLE: Derivation and investigation of some electrical properties of the new semiconducting compound In_4S_5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E535

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t, Ser. fiz.-matem. n., no. 4, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, ~~temperature dependence~~, indium sulfide, semiconductor, semiconducting material, indium compound, sulfide, electric conduction, thermoelectromotive force, photoconductivity, forbidden band

ABSTRACT: The In_4S_5 phase is obtained by alloying In and S, taken in a stoichiometric ratio. Investigations of the relationship between temperature and electrical conductivity (σ), thermoelectromotive force, and photoconductivity indicated that In_4S_5 is a p-type semiconductor with a forbidden-band width of 0.8 ev, with $\sigma = (2 \text{ to } 5) \times 10^{-5}$ ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}, and with a maximum photosensitivity lying within a 1.2—1.3-μ range. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1

LEBEDEVA, N. K.

"Application of Statistical Methods to the Investigation of the Quality of Metal by Nonmetallic Inclusions." Sub 9 Apr 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

LEBEDEVA, N.K.

LUKOMSKIY, Ya.I., professor, doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KATKOVA, R.V., inzhener.

Statistical methods used in the investigation of steel. Standartizatsiia no.1:19-27 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Steel--Tables, calculations, etc.)

LUKOMSKIY, Ya.I., professor doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KATKOVA, R.V., inzhener.

Application of statistical methods in testing steel. Standartizatsiia no.2:47-51 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Steel--Testing)

ACCESSION NR: AT4031063 S/2535/63/000/154/0034/0047

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. K. (Engineer); Chausova, M. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: On the question of determining the work capacity of manufacturing new articles in aircraft instrument engineering

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionny*y institut. Trudy*, no. 154, 1963. Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' aviatsionnoy tekhniki (economic efficiency in aeronautical engineering), 34-47

TOPIC TAGS: work capacity, instrument, net cost

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of certain factors on the work capacity of manufacturing certain articles and the establishment of work norm capacities for the manufacture of instrument products. Formulas were derived and the results presented in graphs and tables. The work was separated into products made from rods, metallic sheet and strips, cast products, products of hot stamping, products of nonmetallic sheets, products pressed from powder, and products made from cold stamping. The authors concluded that in determining the work norm capacity, according to the regression equations presented, the products must first be broken down into a desirable number of weight groups. For each group, the mean work norm

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4031063

capacity was found by substituting the weight of the average product for the group. To determine the work capacity, each of the norms was multiplied by the number of products of the corresponding group. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Institute of Aviation)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AD NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 64811-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(d)/ETC(m) WW/EM/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5017589 UR/0000/65/000/000/0288/0295

23
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B+1

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. K. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the stability of spherical shells placed under the action of a uniformly distributed pressure 26

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike. Moscow, 1963. Problemy ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike (Problems of stability in structural mechanics); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965, 288-295

TOPIC TAGS: shell stability, shell structure buckling, spherical shell, spherical shell structure, Bubnov Galerkin method

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the stability of spherical shells under a uniformly distributed pressure. It is considered that loss of stability is manifested in the appearance of an axially symmetrical dent of radius c. The curved surface is approximated by a fourth order polynomial

$$w = A_0 + B_0 r + C_0 r^2 + D_0 r^3 + F_0 r^4 ,$$

where A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0, and F_0 are unknown coefficients found from

$$w\big|_{r=0} = f,\ w\big|_{r=c} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=0} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=c} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=nc} = 0.$$

Card 1/2

L 64811-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5017589

Approximation is made in keeping with the proposition that, in the process of development of critical deformation, variations occur not only in deflections and dented areas but also in the contour of the curved shell surface. Deflection parameters are defined relative to the equation describing the shell surface as a surface of revolution. The solution is reached by applying the Bubnov-Galerkin method. The equation for all possible deflections is considered, along with the uniform load condition, and some parameter approximations. Boundary conditions are introduced, and stress is related to the unknown coefficients of the surface polynomial. Dimensionless parameters are defined from stress variables and constants. Variations of the dimensionless parameters are plotted so that equilibrium and degree of deflection conditions are reflected. The minimum work principle is used to evaluate areas and volumes of dents in the shell surface. A table indicating the progressive variation of the deflection parameters during successive stages of shell distortion is given. Orig. art. has: 18 equations, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike, Moscow (All-Union Conference on Problems of Stability in Structural Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 MLR

LEBEDEVA, N. K.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Electrophoretic and immunochemical investigation of the proteins of the kidneys, blood serum, and urine in experimental nephritis and nephrosis of animals and in certain kidney diseases in humans". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of Biol and Med Chemistry), 200 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 125)

2754. ELECTROPHORETIC INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTEINS OF HUMAN AND RAT KIDNEY (Russian text) - Lebedeva N. K. Lab. of Physiol. Chem., Inst. of Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. of Med. Scis of the USSR, Moscow - VOPR. MED. KHIMII 1958, 4/4 (298-303) Graphs 4 Tables 2

The Tiselius method permitted separation of 7 protein fractions from rat kidney; their mobilities were 6.52, 5.67, 4.35, 3.40, 2.85, 1.39 and 0.70 0.70(sq. cm. V $\cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$) and the percentages of these fractions were 3.4, 8.1, 23.5, 27.5, 21.4, 10.5 and 5.6. The percentages of similar fractions in rat serum were 49.0, 9.3, 10.0, 8.5, 12.4, 10.8, -. Fractions with mobility of 5.67 were identified as albumin and fractions with mobilities 4.35-1.39 as α-, β- and γ-globulins. Paper electrophoresis permitted separation of 6 fractions, i.e. all except the 1st (evidently its percentage was too small for this method). With human kidney proteins both methods gave 6 fractions with mobilities in the Tiselius apparatus of 6.78, 6.15, 4.36, 3.38, 2.11 and 0.4. Their percentages were 7.8, 5.0, 8.9, 34.4, 33.4 and 10.5. The percentages of similar fractions in human serum were 47.5, 4.9, 13.5, 19.5 and 14.6 (fractions with mobilities 5.78 and 4.85 were absent in kidney proteins). Thus 72.4% of rat kidney proteins belong to various globulin fractions. In human kidneys the similar fractions comprise 67.8% of proteins. Unlike the albumin fraction which forms 49.0% of rat serum proteins and 47.5% of human serum proteins the renal albumin fraction forms only 8.1% of rat and 5% of human kidney proteins.

Tolstoouhov - New York, N.Y.

LEBEDEVA, N.K.

Protein composition of the kidneys, serum and urine in rats following the induction of renal lesion by salts of heavy metals [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:373-378 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(URANIUM, inj.eff.
uranyl inducing kidney lesions, eff. on protein metab. (Rus))
(MERCURY, inf.eff.
corrasive mercurie chloride inducing kidney lesions, eff. on proten metab. (Rus))
(KIDNEYS, effect of drugs on.
corrosive mercuric chloride & uranyl, protein metab. response (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metab.
in exper. kidney lesions induced by corrosive mercuric chloride & uranyl (Rus))

KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, N.K.; STAROSEL'TSEVA, L.K.

Electrophoretic and immunochemical investigation of proteins in the kidney, blood serum, and urine in experimental nephritis. Vopr. med. khim. 5 no.3:225-231 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(NEPHRITIS, exper.
protein metab., electrophoresis & immunochem. aspects (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metabolism,
in exper. nephritis, electrophoresis & immunochem. aspects)

LEBEDEVA, N.K.; YUAN' TSZIN-SHEN; RASSOKHINA, I.I.

Lysis of hemolytic streptococci by actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:442-446 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut revmatizma i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES) (ACTINOMYCES)

[illegible]OVA, L.V.; [illegible], N.A.; [illegible], L.F.; VORONCHIKHINA, [illegible];
[illegible], A.[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] of preparing protein hydrolysates.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 10 no.4:[illegible] Ap '65.
(MIRA 18.6)

1. Filial Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. N.V. [illegible]), Minsk.

L 64811-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(d)/ETC(m) WW/GM/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5017589 UR/0000/65/000/000/0288/0295

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B+1

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. K. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the stability of spherical shells placed under the action of a uniformly distributed pressure

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike. Moscow, 1963. Problemy ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike (Problems of stability in structural mechanics); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965, 288-295

TOPIC TAGS: shell stability, shell structure buckling, spherical shell, spherical shell structure, Bubnov Galerkin method

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the stability of spherical shells under a uniformly distributed pressure. It is considered that loss of stability is manifested in the appearance of an axially symmetrical dent of radius c. The curved surface is approximated by a fourth order polynomial

$$w = A_0 + B_0 r + C_0 r^2 + D_0 r^3 + F_0 r^4,$$

where A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0, and F_0 are unknown coefficients found from

$$w\Big|_{r=0} = f,\ w\Big|_{r=c} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=0} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=c} = 0,\ \frac{dw}{dr}\Big|_{r=c} = 0.$$

Card 1/2

L 64811-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5017589

Approximation is made in keeping with the proposition that, in the process of development of critical deformation, variations occur not only in deflections and dented areas but also in the contour of the curved shell surface. Deflection parameters are defined relative to the equation describing the shell surface as a surface of revolution. The solution is reached by applying the Bubnov-Galerkin method. The equation for all possible deflections is considered, along with the uniform load condition, and some parameter approximations. Boundary conditions are introduced, and stress is related to the unknown coefficients of the surface polynomial. Dimensionless parameters are defined from stress variables and constants. Variations of the dimensionless parameters are plotted so that equilibrium and degree of deflection conditions are reflected. The minimum work principle is used to evaluate areas and volumes of dents in the shell surface. A table indicating the progressive variation of the deflection parameters during successive stages of shell distortion is given. Orig. art. has: 18 equations, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike, Moscow (All-Union Conference on Problems of Stability in Structural Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 MSR

LEBEDEVA, N. Kh. and PUDOVIK, A. N.

"Reaction of Addition and Condensation of Phosphonoacetone and of the Phosphoacetic," Dokl. AN SSSR, 90, No.5, pp 799-802, 1953

Translation by MIH

LEBEDEVA, N.L.

VLADYCHENSKIY, S. A. I. LEBEDEVA, N. L.

33254. Stroyeniye Makroagregatov Nekotorykh Yuzhnykh Chernozemov I Kashtanovykh Pochv. Pochvovedeniye, 1949, No. 10, c. 584-90

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol.45, Moskva, 1949

Chair of Physics and Melioration of Soils, Geologico-Soil Faculty, Moscow OL State Univ. im M. V. Lomonosov

LEBEDEVA, N. M.

"Peculiarities of the arteries of cartilaginous meniscuses of the knee joint of horse and their significance for surgery", (CVS, Department of General and Special Surgery), Collected Works No. 14, of Leningrad Veterinary Institute USSR Ministry of Agriculture, P 168, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

LEBEDEVA, N.M., laborant (Moskva)

Role of urinalysis in clinical medicine. Med.sestra 15 no.10:23-26 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

ZHDANOVA, L.P.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; CHVIZH, O.

Activity of the leaf apparatus and the formation of seed in sunflowers. Fiziol.rast. 7 no.1:35-43 '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.
(Sunflower seed) (Leaves)

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; ANISHCHENKO, E.Ya.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Quantitative development of the bacterial life (heterotrophes) in seas of the Mediterranean Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1465-1468 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A.O.Kovalesvkogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.
(Mediterranean Sea--Bacteria)

LEBEDEVA, N. M.

"Studying Certain Reactions of Phosphonacetic Ester, Phosphonacetic Acid Nitrile, and Phosphonacetone." Cand Chem Sci, Kazan' State U, Kazan', 1954. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 470, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

LEBEDEV, N. N.

Chem abs v48
1-25-54
Organic Chemistry

(3) Chem

Addition of phosphonoacetic ester and its homologs to unsaturated electrophilic reagents. A. N. Pudovik and N. N. Lebedeva (Kazan State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 22, 2128–32(1952).—$(EtO)_2P(O)CH_2CO_2Et$ (I) is capable of adding to strongly electrophilic unsatd. compds. in the presence of EtONa (*C.A.* 45, 2866*d*). Homologs of the phosphonoacetate react similarly. Thus, 7.5 g. I and 3.45 g. CH_2:CHCN (II) in 20 ml. abs. EtOH were treated dropwise with satd. soln. of EtONa in abs. EtOH with cooling (the reaction is very exothermic); after the completion of the reaction the mixt. yielded a little unreacted I, 2.5 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CH_2CH_2CN)CO_2Et$ (III), b_4 185–6°, n_D^{20} 1.4470, d_{20} 1.1065, and 3 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)C(CH_2CH_2CN)_2$-$CO_2Et$ (IV), b_3 230–1°, n_D^{20} 1.4580, d_{20} 1.1307. Addn. of 10 drops EtONa-EtOH to 10.4 g. I and 4 g. CH_2:$CHCO_2Me$, under similar conditions, gave 5.85 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CH_2$-$CH_2CO_2Me)CO_2Et$, b_4 209°, n_D^{20} 1.4510, d_{20} 1.1174. Addn. of EtONa-EtOH to 13.12 g. I and 6.7 g. CH_2:$CMeCO_2Me$ while heating on a steam bath resulted in 7.65 g. $(EtO)_2P$-$(O)CH(CH_2CHMeCO_2Me)CO_2Et$, b_3 156–7°, n_D^{20} 1.4450, d_{20} 1.1172. When 1 ml. EtONa-EtOH was gradually added to 5 g. PhCH:CHCO$_2$Et and 7 g. I no heat evolution was evident; the mixt. was kept 5 hrs. on a steam bath and gave on distn. some 3 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CHPhCH_2CO_2Et)$-$CO_2Et$, $b_{0.5}$ 190–2°, n_D^{20} 1.4740, d_{20} 1.1272. Similarly 8.2 g. I and 4.8 g. di-Me maleate treated with 2 ml. EtONa-EtOH then heated 2 hrs. on a steam bath gave 1.7 g. $(EtO)_2P$-$(O)CH(CH(CO_2Me)CH_2CO_2Me)CO_2Et$, b_3 173–5°, n_D^{20} 1.4565, d_{20} 1.1730. Addn. of EtONa-EtOH to 6.6 g. PhCH:CHAc and 10 g. I gave a vigorous reaction and after brief heating on steam bath yielded 8 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CH$-$(CHPhCH_2Ac)CO_2Et$, b_6 207–10°, n_D^{20} 1.5019, d_{20} 1.1356. Heating 10 g. I, 5 g. furfuralacetone and 2 ml. satd. EtONa-EtOH in sealed tube 10 hrs. at 130–5° (no reaction otherwise) gave 1.5 g. *Et α-diethylphosphono-β-(2-furyl)-δ-oxohexanoate*, b_3 138–9°, n_D^{20} 1.4499, d_{20} 1.109, which resinified on standing. Stirring 35 g. I with 3.4 g. Na in 150 ml. Et_2O 1.5 hrs., addn. of 24 g. BuBr and refluxing 2.5 hrs., followed by coagulation of ppted. NaBr by heating with some activated C, and filtration resulted in isolation of 21.2 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CHBuCO_2Et$ (III), b_3 134–6°, n_D^{20} 1.4360, d_{20} 1.0406. This (6 g.) and 1.5 g. II treated with ice cooling with 4 drops EtONa-EtOH; after 0.5 hr. at room temp. the mixt. was distd. yielding 5 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CBu(CH_2CH_2CN)$-$CO_2Et$, b_3 186–7°, n_D^{20} 1.4500, d_{20} 1.0961. From 6 g. $(EtO)_2P$-$(O)CHMeCO_2Et$ and 3 g. II, under similar conditions, was obtained 3.6 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CMe(CH_2CH_2CN)CO_2Et$, b_3 170–8°, n_D^{20} 1.4430, d_{20} 1.0980 (the reaction material, b_3 126°). Similar reaction of 7 g. III with 2 g. CH_2:$CHCO_2Me$ gave 7.2 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CBu(CH_2CH_2CO_2Me)CO_2Et$, b_4 179–81°, n_D^{20} 1.4510, d_{20} 1.1001; reaction with 1 g. II and 1.5 g. CH_2:$CMeCOMe$ gave 1.2 g. $(EtO)_2P(O)CBu(CH_2$-$CMeCOMe)CO_2Et$, b_3 169–70°, n_D^{20} 1.4490, d_{20} 1.0945.

LEBEDEVA, N. M.

3

(2) Chem

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Addition of phosphonacetic ester and its homologs to unsaturated electrophilic reagents. A. N. Pudovik and N. M. Lebedeva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2183-8(1952) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 564h. H. L. H.

Lebedeva, N. M.

5

Reaction of addition and condensation of phosphonoacetone and phosphonoacetic ester. A. N. Pudovik and N. M. Lebedeva (A. E. Arbuzov Chem. Inst., Kazan). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 799-802(1953); cf. Fiszer and Michalski, *Roczniki Chem.* 26, 293(1952).—Addn. of $AcCH_2PO(OR)_2$ or $EtO_2CCH_2PO(OR)_2$ to unsatd. ketones, esters and nitriles was performed by addn. of RONa-ROH catalyst, followed by heating for several hrs. on a steam bath. Substitutions at the 2nd-C atom of the olefinic link reduce reactivity so much that mesityl oxide failed to react even after 6 hrs. at 150–200°. On the other hand CH_2:CHCN reacts vigorously. Thus were obtained the following esters: 70% $(EtO)_2P(O)CHAcCH_2CH_2CO_2Me$, b_3 160–2°, n_D^{20} 1.4488, d_{20} 1.1347; 57.4% combined yield of $(EtO)_2P(O)CHAcCH_2CH_2CN$, b_1 157°, 1.4487, 1.1100, and $(EtO)_2P(O)CAc(CH_2CH_2CN)_2$, b_1 204–7°, 1.4563, 1.1125; 47% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CHMeCH_2Ac$, b_1 104–5°, 1.4504, 1.1045; 55% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CHPrCH_2Ac$, b_2 169–71°, 1.4480, 1.0690; 49% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CHPhCH_2COEt$, b_2 202°, 1.5035, 1.1186 (at 40°); 38% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, $b_{1.5}$ 188°, 1.4478, 1.1526; 50% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CHMeCO_2Bu$, b_1 168–70°, 1.4428, 1.0854. Heating for several hrs. at 160–70° a mixt. of BzH, $EtO_2CCH_2PO(OEt)_2$, and Ac_2O gave 37–40% $PhCH:C(CO_2Et)P(O)(OEt)_2$, $b_{2.4}$ 184°, n_D^{20} 1.5179, which hydrolyzed with HCl to the *benzylidenephosphonic acid*, m. 132°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Lebedeva, N.M.

5002

New method of synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XXIII. Addition of phosphonoacetic ester, phosphonoacetone and its homologs to unsaturated compounds. A. N. Pudovik and N. M. Lebedeva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1863-6(1955) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 8442c. B. M. R.

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M.A. 4007Z
2 copies

LEBEDEVA, N. M.

New method of synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XXIII. Addition of phosphonoacetic ester, phosphonoacetone, and its homologs to unsaturated compounds. A. N. Pudovik and N. M. Lebedeva (Kazan Branch, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 1920–4(1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 564*h*; 50, 7073*f*.—To the Na deriv. prepd. from 1.70 g. Na and 15 g. $AcCH_2P(O)(OEt)_2$ was added 13 g. MeI in Et_2O. After refluxing 5 hrs. there was obtained 11.8 g. $AcCHMeP(O)(OEt)_2$, b_1 109–11°, n_D^{20} 1.4335, d_4 1.084. Similarly, 3.91 g. K, 19.6 g. $AcCH_2PO(OEt)_2$ and 15.6 g. EtI gave 14.8 g. $AcCHEtP(O)(OEt)_2$, b_{11} 128–9°, n_D^{20} 1.4370, d_4 1.0724. These alkylation products and $EtO_2CCH_2PO(OEt)_2$ were added to esters and nitriles of unsatd. carboxylic acids under the influence of RONa as catalyst; since these addns. were sluggish, a reflux period of 0.5–4 hrs. was necessary to attain the yields indicated below. Thus were obtained (b.p., n_D^{20}, and d_4

(over)

New method of

given): 81.5% combined yield of $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CH_2CO_2Me$, b_3 167–8°, 1.4410, 1.1365, and $(EtO)_2P(O)C(CO_2Et)(CH_2CH_2CO_2Me)_2$, b_3 199–200°, 1.4550, 1.1712; 22% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CH_2CHMeCN$, b_{2-4} 160–7°, 1.4418, 1.1045; 17% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CHMeCH_2CO_2Et$, m. 75–6°; 67.8% $(EtO)_2P(O)CH(CO_2Et)CHMeCH_2CN$, b_4 164°, 1.4458, 1.1144 (from vinylacetonitrile, which isomerized under action of the basic catalyst); 64% combined yield of $(EtO)_2P(O)CHAcCH_2CH_2CO_2Me$, b_3 150–2°, 1.4488, 1.1347, and $(EtO)_2P(O)CAc(CH_2CH_2CO_2Me)_2$, b_3 188–92°, 1.4582, —; 47.5% $(EtO)_2P(O)CHAcCH(CO_2Et)CH_2CO_2Et$, b_3 183–4°, 1.4590, 1.1725; 10% $(EtO)_2P(O)CHAcC(CO_2Et)_2$; $CH'CO_2Et$, b_2 183°, 1.4670, —; 70.5% $(EtO)_2P(O)CEtAcCH_2CH_2CN$, b_3 185°, 1.4577, 1.1022. Hydrolysis of several of the above esters resulted in formation of uncrystallizable sirups only. G. M. Kosolapoff

2/2

RM

Lebedeva, N.M.

Synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XXIV. Addition of phosphonoacetonitrile and its homologs to esters and nitriles of unsaturated carboxylic acids. A. N. Pudovik and N. M. Lebedeva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 2199–2202(1955)(Engl. translation).— See *C.A.* 50, 9280d. B.M.P.

LEBEDEVA, N.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 27/51

Authors : Pudovik, A. N., and Lebedeva, N. M.

Title : About the reactions of chloro-and bromoacetone with triethylphosphite

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 889-892, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of phosphonium in two tautomeric forms as a product of reaction between chloro-and bromoacetone and triethylphosphite is announced. It was established that the methylene group in phosphonacetone is connected with the phosphonium and acetyl groups which should warrant sufficient mobility of its hydrogen atoms and also increase the ability of the phosphonacetone toward addition reactions. The physico-chemical properties of the triethylphosphite reaction products are listed. Eight references: 5 USSR, 2 USA and 1 German (1930-1954).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Kazan Branch, The A. Ye. Arbuzov Chem. Inst.

Presented by : Academician B. A. Arbuzov, November 9, 1954

LEBEDEVA, N. M.

NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; MAMINOV, O.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Continuous oxidation of foaming paraffins by molecular oxygen. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:130 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova. (Paraffins) (Oxidation)

5(1, 3) SOV/153-58-5-25/28

AUTHORS: Maminov, O. V., Nesmelov, V. V., Terpilovskiy, M. N., Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System (Nekotoryye osobennosti gidrodinamiki pennogo sloya sistemy parafin-vozdukh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 149-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Paraffin oxidation is an exothermal process. The atmospheric oxygen is absorbed by paraffin by entering certain chemical reactions with the latter. In this case the mass exchange between air and paraffin depends to a high degree upon the hydrodynamic working conditions of the apparatus. The mass exchange is to a high degree influenced by the degree of turbidity of the gas and liquid flow (Ref 1). Under certain conditions of the motion in the turbulent range the gas becomes a disperse medium distributing within the liquid phase. The contact surface is enlarged and is rapidly renewed. These hydrodynamic conditions cannot be produced in the usual bubbling columns with periodic drive. The capacity of such columns is extremely insufficient.

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Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

In the foam apparatus as devised by Pozin and his collaborators (Ref 2) there are, however, very favorable conditions. To use this apparatus for paraffin oxidation several constructional modifications were necessary, like, installation of electrical heating, cooling coils etc. Experiments have shown that paraffin can be oxidized continuously in a foam layer. The rate of oxidation increases thereby by the 8-12 fold, since high turbidity is attained. Table 1 (p 151) shows the influence exerted by different air velocities and different types of raw materials upon the foam formation and the degree of oxidation as well as the losses of paraffin. The oxidation was carried out for 15 minutes at 160° and in the presence of manganese dioxide as catalyst. The results tend to show a dependence between the foam formation and the efficiency of the oxidation process. The more of the liquid is transformed into foam, and the higher the foam layer is the more perfect the oxidation process takes place. Pure paraffin without additions is very difficult to transform into foam at temperatures up to 160°, even at higher air velocities. Above 170° this takes place easier, but then again the quality of the oxidation products

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suffers. The addition of regained paraffin or of 2-5% oxidized paraffin increases the foam formation rapidly. Then the surface active substances (alcohols) contained therein play a positive role. High air velocities (higher than 0.2 m/sec.) are unfavorable for the transformation of the whole paraffin into foam. The intensity of the oxidation is decreased, a heat supply becomes necessary, and finally reaction products are carried along by air and are removed. The air velocity of 0.1 m/sec. is optimal. A system in which the catalyst is distributed in the form of colloidal particles favors the foam formation. Perforated bottoms with openings of 1-2 mm covering 80-90% of the total surface are good for the foam formation. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Kazan' Chemo-Technological Institute, Chair of General Chemical Technology)

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Nesmelov, V. V., Maminov, O. V., Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G., Terpilovskiy, N. N. SOV/153-58-6-19/22

TITLE: Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type (Nepreryvnoye okisleniye parafina v pennom sostoyanii v apparatakh rotornogo i polochnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 108-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction between gases and liquids is very intensive in foam state (Refs 1,2). In the present paper the results of the oxidation mentioned in the title with molecular oxygen are discussed. This process belongs to the complex chemical heterogeneous catalytic processes with a chain mechanism of the reaction. The best results were obtained when the whole initial material was transformed in well mobile foam. The rate of process depends on the height of the foam in the oxidation column. However, completely satisfactory outputs of the foam apparatus can only be obtained in the case of a continuous process. The authors investigated two methods

of foam production from paraffin: 1) use of the centrifugal force in a rotor apparatus; 2) exploitation of the kinetic energy of the gaseous reagent, i.e. air which is blown through a perforated bottom and forms a support in order to maintain the foam on the bottom. The extended laboratories in the Kazan' neftemaslozavod (Kazan' Petroleum and Oil Refinery) were used for the experiment. B. Ya. Konovalov, Director, and A. S. Moiseyeva, Head Engineer, collaborated in the experiment; A. A. Aleksandrovskiy, Assistant of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov, M. S. Khaykin, V. V. Levandovskiy, A. V. Matuzova and V. P. Solov'yeva, assistant chemists, collaborated in the experimental part. A rotor apparatus worked out by V. S. Nikolayev, Docent of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov (Fig 1) served for the experiments; paraffin of Groznyy, Drogobych, and Novokuybyshevsk was used as material. Potassium permanganate and soda were used as catalysts. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the following facts are very important: a) The oxidation is imperfect if the paraffin is kept longer than 100 seconds

in the apparatus, b) The initial temperature of the process is below 140°, c) The variation of the air consumption does not influence the time during which the paraffin is in the apparatus. Two processes take place at the same time: oxidation and distillation. e) An intensive resin- and mud formation takes place at temperatures above 150°. f) The optimum paraffin consumption amounts to 10-20 l/hour. g) The maximum rate of oxidation is reached at 740 rpm. However, a transparent model shows that an intensive foam formation takes place only at certain places of the apparatus. The time the paraffin remains in the apparatus must be at least five times longer in order to obtain a better oxidation intensity. This would increase and complicate its structure. However, the rate of oxidation in foam oxidation apparatus (Fig 2) with bottoms is after the increase of the acid numbers 8-12 times and after the increase of aliphatic acids (Table 1) 20 times higher than in periodically working apparatus of the bubbling type. The capacity is 2-3-5 times higher. The oxidation proceeds mainly under the formation of carboxylic acids. Higher temperatures did not deteriorate the quality

of the products. Thus the oxidation may be intensified. Rotor apparatus have a lower capacity, are, however, well suitable for the formation processes of neutral oxygen-containing products. In foam oxidation apparatus heat conditions are easily regulated. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii, Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Chair of General Chemical Technology, Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

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DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
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Continuous oxidation of paraffin in a foamy state. Masl.-zhir. prom.
24 no. 6:20-26 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Paraffins)

NESMELOV, V.V.; MAMINOV, O.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Problem of foam formation during the oxidation of paraffin in bubble columns and in a continuous foam oxidizer. Trudy KKHTI no.26:15-18 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.; MAMINOV, O.V.

Study of the oxidation of Novo-Ufimsk paraffin in the foaming state in the presence of manganese dioxide. Trudy KKHTI no.26: 19-22 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

NESMELOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Oxidation of paraffins in a foaming state. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.1:15-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

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AUTHORS: Zhordeva, L.G., Karzhev, V.I., Sil'chenko, Ye.I., Petusheva, E.P., Robozheva, Ye.V., Sidlyaronok, F.G., Lebedeva, N.M.

TITLE: Isomerization of hydrocarbons from petroleum paraffin waxes

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.1, no.5, 1961, 639-647

TEXT: Results are given of investigation into the isomerization of solid paraffin waxes separated from high-sulphur crudes in refineries. 98.6% of the waxes boiled between 350 and 450°C. Their melting point was 51°C, sulphur content 0.03% and oil content 2%. The waxes were typical commercial waxes with relatively high oil content. Isomerization was conducted in a laboratory flow apparatus under hydrogen prossure. Molten wax at 100°C mixed with hydrogen was fed into the reactor filled with 100 ml of catalyst. The reactor temperature ranged from 390 to 430°C. Industrial platinum catalyst was used. In some of the experiments, 3% wt benzene was added to the wax to elucidate the influence of aromatic hydrocarbons on the processes of chain

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Isomerization of hydrocarbons ...

rupture and isomerization. Table 1 gives optimum reaction conditions together with some properties of the products. The presence in the products of isoparaffins is shown by the fact that a considerable lowering of their solidification point occurs after treatment with urea. Three fractions of the products were selectively dewaxed and clay-treated. Yields of the dewaxed oils varied from 82 to 75%, for the fractions boiling between 300 and 350°C, to 38% for the fractions boiling between 400 and 450°C. Solidification temperature for all dewaxed oils varied between -30 and -34°C. The wax separated during dewaxing contained about 90% urea adductable material and therefore is suitable for adding to the feedstock. Isomerization of wax of m.pt. 58 to 60°C gives large quantities of paraffins boiling between 350 to 450°C, which have a special interest for oxidation to fatty alcohols and acids. Oils solidifying below -40°C were produced by a two-step dewaxing, the second step consisting of urea treatment. The oils have relatively low viscosities (3.5 to 10.1 cs at 50°C and 2.5 to 3.4 cs at 100°C) and high viscosity indices (115 to 142). Viscosity-gravity constants of the oils are below 0.77, densities lower than

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0.83 and refractive index n_D^{20} less than 1.4660. It is concluded that the oils consist of highly isomerized paraffinic hydrocarbons. The content of aromatic hydrocarbons in the oils varies from 8 to 12%. It is thought that they are mainly homologues of naphthalene. The oils obtained in the experiments in the presence of benzene have almost no resins, whereas the other oils contain 0.5 to 0.7% resins and are somewhat darker. The aromatic hydrocarbons improve oxidation stability of the oils as measured by sludge formation and acid value after testing by method VTI. More viscous oils (SAE 10) were obtained by adding 2% Acryloid 150 and polymethacrylate "D" (obtained in VNII NP) to the oils. The viscosity index is thus increased to 182 - 187. It is concluded that the isomerization constitutes a possible commercial process for the production of lubricating oils with high viscosity indices. There are 10 tables and 17 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.8: P. Schenk, A.B.H.Varvorn, H.I.Waterman, A.B.R.Weber. J. Inst. Petrol., v.42, 1956, 205; Ref.9: E.L.Breimer, H.I.Waterman, A.B.R.Weber.

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Isomerization of hydrocarbons ...

J. Inst. Petrol., v.43, 1957, 407; Ref.10: Brit. Pat. J. 66027, 28 March 1955; Ref.11: I.W.Gibson, G.M.Good, G.Holzman. Industr. and Engng. Chem., v.37, no.16, 1959, 16.

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SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 4/8